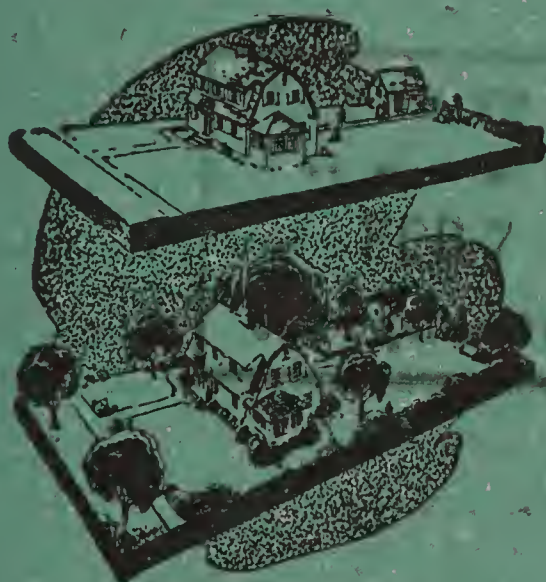


Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

Planter's Guide and Instructions

"It's Not a Home—



Until It's Planted"

Howard Lake & Victor Nurseries

W. H. EDDY, Proprietor
HOWARD LAKE, MINN.

Established 1887



Our office in the foreground, with packing shed and storage building in background.
This building is 90 feet square.

Planting Instructions

and

Descriptive

Catalogue

of

Hardy Northern

Grown Nursery Stock

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IMPORTANT PLANTING POINTS TO REMEMBER

1. Be sure the soil is finely pulverized throughout.
2. Dig holes somewhat larger than the spread of the root system.
3. Never expose the roots to the sun or air.
4. Prune the roots and tops if required by the variety being planted.
5. Set at proper depth, spread out roots, and use only good soil in contact with the roots. Do not use any fertilizer near roots.
6. Plant firmly so that the tree or shrub cannot be pulled out after it is once set.
7. Use plenty of water when planting.
8. Keep the surface of soil around plant loose and well cultivated at all times.
9. Remove wire labels from plant.
10. Protect apple trees from sun scald by shading south west side of tree.
11. Plant bulbs $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as deep as they are through.
12. Plant more than one variety of plum trees in a group as they are cross pollinated.
13. Never leave a stub when cutting off a limb. Cut close to shoulder so it will heal over. In pruning cut just above a bud.
14. Protect evergreens from dogs by using wire screening.

15. Do not water every day, usually once a week is enough, however saturate soil when watering, do not sprinkle. Let garden hose run in small stream at base of trunk until water has saturated the soil. Do not wash soil with heavy stream. Cultivate after watering to conserve the moisture in the soil.
16. Protect trunk of trees from ground to the first branches with a wire screen (from rabbits and mice). Oregon Experimental Station recommends the following repellent:

7 lbs. resin, 3 lbs. fish oil (unsaturated) and 3 lbs. Copper soap (copper oleate). Melt together in a kettle over a slow fire and stir thoroughly. Apply to tree trunk with a brush.
17. Protect large trees by staking, and be sure soil is packed firmly.
18. Mulch perennials in winter.
19. Cover entirely with soil, all climbing Roses, Hybrid Tea Roses, Hybrid Perpetual Roses, Black Cap Raspberries, Tender Grapes, Wisteria, Clematis Jackmanii, Henryi, and Edm. Ed. Andrae, for winter protection.
20. Mulch all strawberry beds with straw or leaves, for winter protection.
21. Plant hardy northern grown stock.

NORTHERN PLAN OF SETTING AN ORCHARD

NORTH

WEST

Cherry Trees between Apple Trees for Fillers



—20 ft.—

Small Fruits of all kinds.



—20 ft.—

Small Fruits of all kinds



Plum Trees between Apple Trees for Fillers.

EAST

|-30 ft.-|-30 ft.-|

SOUTH

FRUITS—

*that are Home Grown
taste better*



Plant Some Fruit Trees

APPLE, PLUM, and CHERRY

PLANTING:—

PRUNING:—Remove all bruised or broken roots with a sharp knife. Remove any limbs that are not properly placed, keeping in mind that the trunk is the Axel, and the limbs should be evenly distributed about it like the spokes of a wheel. Cut back each remaining limb, leaving from four to six buds of last season's growth. Dig a large hole so roots can be spread out and pack firmly with fine rich soil, planting tree 2 inches deeper than it stood in the nursery.

SPRAY PROGRAM FOR FRUIT TREES

Spray Mixture to Use:—1½ lbs. powdered arsenic of lead, 5 quarts liquid lime sulphur, or 3 lbs. of powdered lime sulphur thoroughly mixed in 50 gallons of water. Apply under pressure.

Time to Spray Apple:—

1st Spray—When first flower buds show pink.

2nd Spray—When two thirds of the petals have dropped.

3rd Spray—Last week of June.

4th Spray—About July 20th.

Time to Spray Plum and Cherry:—

1st Spray—Just before blossoms open.

2nd Spray—Just after petals fall.

3rd Spray—When plums are the size of small peas.

4th Spray—When fruit first starts to color.

SUMMER APPLE VARIETIES RECOMMENDED

ANOKA

Very hardy, early bearing, red color.

BEACON

A new variety, red color, recommended very highly by the University of Minnesota.

DUCHESS

A very hardy, standard variety, well known

YELLOW TRANSPARENT

Excellent eating, and very hardy, yellow color, good size.

ERICKSON

Larger than Duchess, red striped, and earlier, very substantial hardy tree.

FALL APPLE VARIETIES RECOMMENDED

ANISIM

Hardy, bright red color, very productive, medium size.

PATTEN'S GREENING

Hardy, early and abundant producer, large greenish yellow fruit.

WEALTHY

Best commercial apple for Minnesota. Excellent quality, hardy and productive. Red color, keeps to January.

WINTER APPLE VARIETIES RECOMMENDED

HARALSON

Very hardy, early and heavy bearer, dark red, fine flavor.

McINTOSH RED

White flesh, tender and snappy, dark red, excellent commercial variety.

MALINDA

Very hardy, medium size, yellow color, productive and good quality.

NORTHWEST GREENING

A very large green apple that keeps long and is of good quality.

CRAB APPLES RECOMMENDED

DOLGO

Excellent, ornamental and useful fruit of dark bright red color, very hardy. Best jelly crab.

FLORENCE

Early bearing, bright red fruit, very hardy and useful.

HOPA

Best ornamental, bright red flowers, followed by small dark red useful fruits that hang on all winter. Very hardy. Foliage red when coming out in spring.

TRANSCENDENT

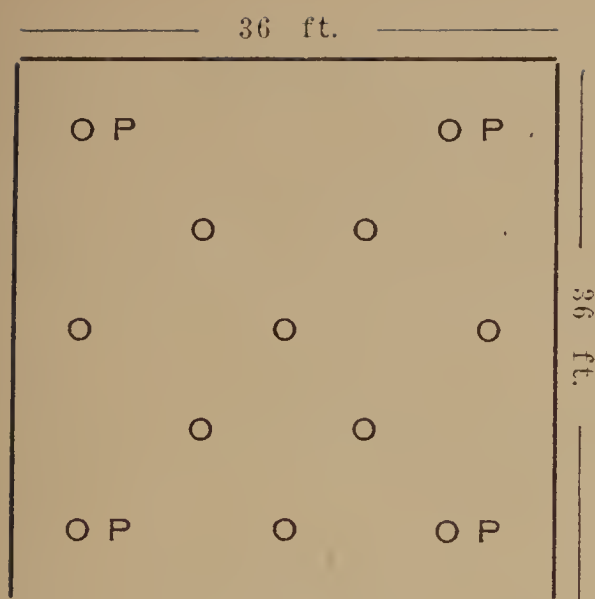
Old and reliable, hardy and productive. Small red pickling.

VIRGINIA

Very hardy, small pickling crab, hard and attractive color.

WHITNEY

Upright grower, early sweet, fine eating, large and red striped. Hardy and productive. Fine for sauce.



PLUMS

A plum group of 13 trees with pollenators (p). Varieties to use for this purpose: Suprise, Hanska, and Native American. In O use any of the standard varieties.

PLUM VARIETIES RECOMMENDED

EMBER

A new variety highly recommended for planting throughout Minnesota, by the University Farm.

FIEBING

Another new variety that has proven hardy throughout Minnesota. Large and delicious.

LA CRESCENT

A medium sized, high quality yellow, thin skinned plum, very hardy and productive.

MONITOR

Very large, late maturing, excellent quality red plum.

TONKA

Large dark red, free stone, firm, sweet and juicy.

RED WING

Entirely free stone, large, bright red, excellent quality.

WANETA

One of the best. Very hardy, early bearer, red color, small pit.

UNDERWOOD

Excellent quality, heavy producer, ripens early, red color, large hardy tree.

Pollenators:—

HANSKA

Medium bright red, firm yellow flesh of splendid quality. A vigorous grower and heavy yielder.

SUPRISE

Excellent quality, medium size, sweet and juicy, very rich, distinctive flavor.

NATIVE AMERICAN

One of the best pollenators, fruit will vary in size and quality. Good for preserves, jelly and plum butter.

CHERRY PLUM VARIETIES

RECOMMENDED

OKA

This looks like our best cherry for Minnesota. Excellent quality, medium size, early and heavy producer, purple flesh, juicy.

OPATA

Early ripening, heavy producer, green flesh, purple skin, sweet and delicious.

TOM THUMB

A small tree, produces first year after planting, dark purple sweet fruit, flesh dark purple.

SAPA

Medium size, heavy producer, flesh dark purple with bluish skin.

COMPASS

Fruit small bright red, hardy and productive. Best pollenizer for other cherry varieties.

ZUMBRO

Flesh green, skin nearly black, large size, stone small and free.

HARDY PEARS RECOMMENDED

PARKER (Minn. No. 1)

Yellow with distinct blush, blight resistant and has produced better for us than any other variety.

PATTEN

Very hardy tree, skin thin and tender. When ripe, golden yellow with bronze cheek.

MENDEL

Seems to be one of the hardiest, medium size, sweet and juicy.

GRAPES



Choose a warm, sunny location. Plant in rows eight feet apart and plants eight feet apart in the row.

PRUNING GRAPES:—Cut back to within six inches of the ground. The first year train 2 branches one each way on wire, remove all others. Prune all new growth back to 2 buds, and train up on fence from bottom horizontal limbs. Plant in rich soil.

ALPHA

A very hardy, dark blue grape of medium size, especially good for wine, and eating when well ripened. Does not require winter protection.

BETA

Does not require winter protection. Fine for wine, and eating when ripe. Black color, medium in size.

BRIGHTON

Red color, fine eating, requires winter protection, ripens early.

CONCORD

Most popular, eating variety. Dark blue, large size, requires winter protection.

MOORE'S EARLY

Early ripening, large and black, excellent quality. Requires winter protection.

NIAGARA

A very large white grape, excellent quality, requires winter protection.

HUNGARIAN

Hardy, dark blue, excellent quality. Requires no winter protection.

GOOSEBERRIES and CURRANTS

SPRAY:—Before leaves come out. Use one part of lime sulphur to nine parts of water, for plant lice. For currant worm: Arsenate of lead 1½ lbs. to 50 gallons water, when fruit is nearly mature, use Hellebore.

GOOSEBERRIES

CARRIE

Pale red, good size, excellent quality..

COMO

Ripens green, large, and productive.

DOWNING

Large, light green, sweet and fine quality.

CURRANTS

RED CROSS

Very large, bright red, productive and fine quality.

RED LAKE

Recommended by the University Farm as the largest fruiting, and heaviest yielding.

WHITE GRAPE

Large, very attractive, cream color, mild flavor and good quality.

PERFECTION

Large, bright red, of excellent quality.

RASPBERRIES and BLACKBERRIES

Do not plant too deep, cover the bottom bud and roots with about one inch of soil. Cut the canes back to about six inches at planting time. Be sure plants are set solid in well pulverized soil. Pinch top of new shoots off when about two feet tall to make them stalky. Remove all old canes after crop is harvested. Cultivate shallow. Mulching and spraying always pay.

CHIEF RED

Earliest heavy producing variety, hardy and of good quality. Fine commercial berry to go with Latham.

LATHAM RED

Heaviest producing red variety, best commercial variety. Ripens after Chief. Hardy.

ST. REGIS RED

Best everbearing variety. Red, sweet and of medium size. Hardy.

PLUM FARMER BLACK CAP

Does not spread by suckers. Fine quality and has withstood winters without covering.

BLACKBERRIES

ANCIENT BRITTON

Excellent quality, medium size and quite hardy. Believed to be the best for Minnesota.

DEWBERRIES

LUCRETIA

Large fruit, hardy and very productive. Strong grower.

STRAWBERRIES

(All Perfect Flowering Varieties)

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS:—Select a well drained, garden soil. **Depth to plant important:** Crown of plant should be almost all covered. Press firmly and be sure roots are spread out. Pick off flowers the first year until August 1st. Cover with from 3 to 5 inches of straw first part of November. Rake off in spring and leave between the rows as a mulch. Size of fruit and production may be increased by keeping rows restricted to large and well rooted plants.

SENATOR DUNLAP

An old standard variety of large, rich, dark red color, firm, and of good quality. Good commercial berry. Mid-season.

PREMIER

Early heavy producer. Firm, bright red berries of good size. Considered frost proof. Good commercial berry.

NOKOMIS

Large late red, stands extreme drought, heaviest producer of all varieties in dry weather. Deep rooted plants, excellent for home use.

DORSETT

Flesh pinkish-red and quite firm. Excellent quality and heavy producer. Holds fruit off of ground well.

FAIRFAX

Bright red color, of uniform shape. Firm and stands up well under shipment. Heavy producer of excellent quality berries.

MASTODON (Everbearing)

Very large fruit of good quality, will produce a heavy crop the first fall after planting

GEM (Everbearing)

A smooth, bright red berry, ripens uniformly. Heavy producer and fine quality, one of the very best.

PROGRESSIVE (Everbearing)

Medium size, very hardy plant, produces heavy. Good plant maker.

WAYZATA (Everbearing)

A new variety of excellent quality, hardy, and worth trying out. Does not make many plants..

ASPARAGUS

Plant in rich soil, add well rotted manure, and plant so that at least two inches of straw can be added over top in the fall.

MARTHA WASHINGTON

This is the ideal rust-resistant variety that produces large, dark green, tender shoots.

RHUBARB

Every garden should have this vegetable. Produces abundance of good eating at low cost, grows any place.

VICTORIA

Heaviest producer of large juicy stems.

CRIMSON

A new variety, of high quality, red stem rhubarb.

HORSE RADISH (Bohemian)

Very hardy any place, easy to grow, and heavy producer.

BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING

CANNAS

Dormant bulbs that should be started inside, and planted out after any danger of frost has passed. 4 to 6 feet tall, yellow, or red bloom, green or red leaf. Store in basement through the winter.

DAHLIAS

Dormant bulbs, plant out after danger of frost has passed. In color, red, white, yellow, pink and bronze. Store in basement during winter.

GLADIOLI

Dormant bulbs, plant after danger of frost has passed. By planting at intervals of a week apart, you can have a long blooming period. Fine for borders, cut flowers. In colors of red, white, yellow, pink, bronze, lavender and assorted. Store in basement through the winter.

PLANTING PLAN FOR IMPROVEMENT OF HOME GROUNDS

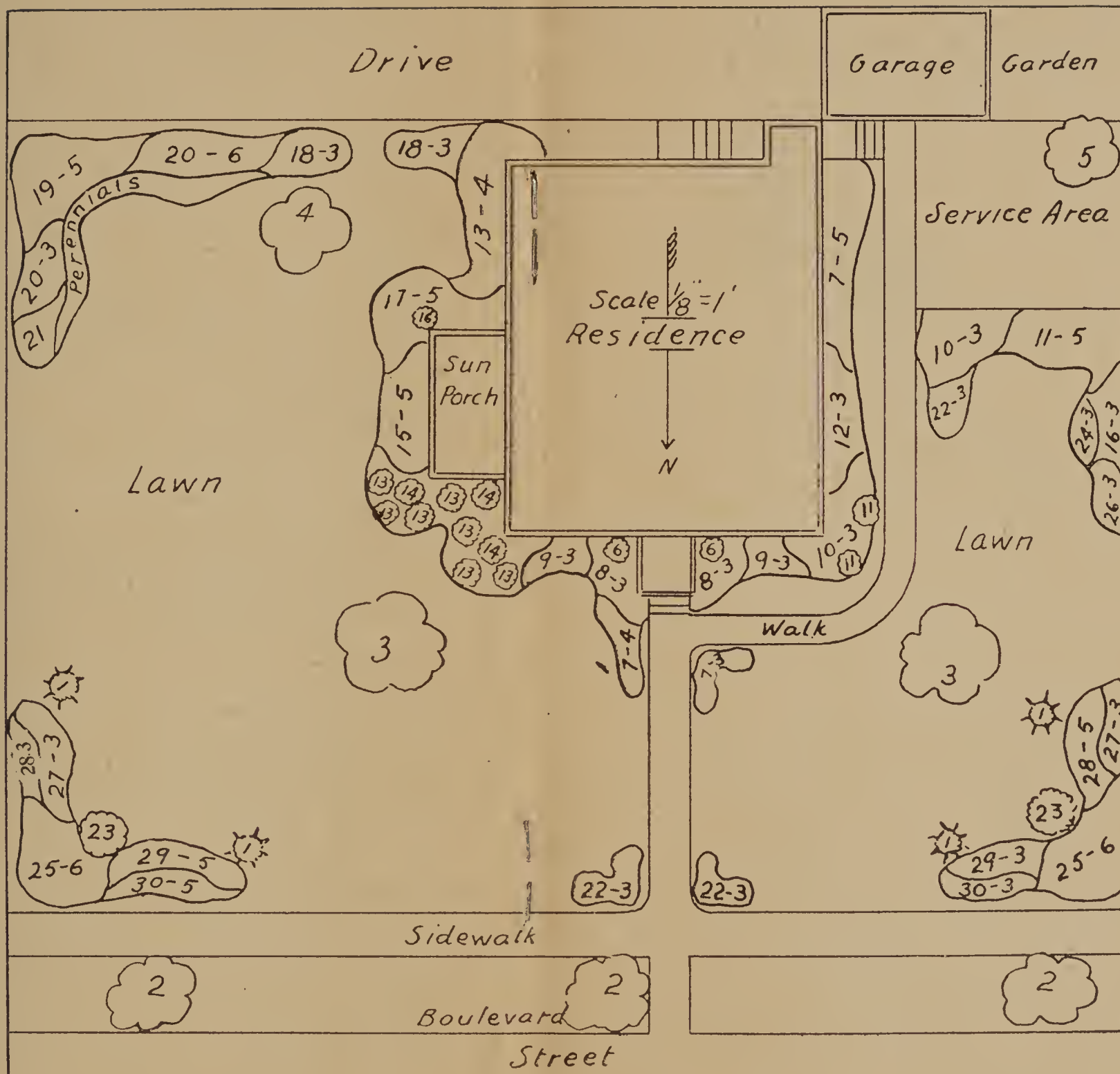
HOWARD LAKE & VICTOR NURSERIES

Paul Eddy, Landscape Architect

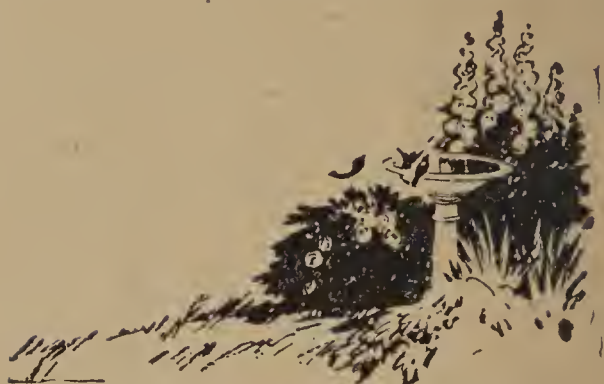
PLANTING KEY

First number in each group on plan indicates variety of plant; second number denotes quantity of that variety in that group; single number indicates individual plants.

1. Colorado Blue Spruce.
2. American White Elm.
3. Mountain Ash.
4. Basswood.
5. White Ash.
6. Silver Juniper.
7. Mugho Pine.
8. Pfitzer Juniper.
9. Snowberry.
10. Morrow's Honeysuckle.
11. High Bush Cranberry.
12. Lemoine's Syringea.
13. Bridal Wreath.
14. Lilac.
15. Cotoneaster.
16. Syringea.
17. Hydrangea P. G.
18. Hills of Snow.
19. Tartarian Honeysuckle.
20. C. L. Elder.
21. Golden Elder.
22. Japanese Barberry.
23. Purple Leaf Plum.
24. Spirea Antony Waterer.
25. Rugosa Roses.
26. Golden Syrinæa.
27. R. T. Dogwood
28. Spirea Bumalda.
29. Snowball.
30. Spirea Thunbergii.



Beautify Your Grounds



HARDY PERENNIALS

(See back of booklet on extra sheet for information as to varieties, bloom, height, etc.) Page number 38.

HARDY RUGOSA ROSES

These varieties are hardy and should be treated the same as any hardy shrub. They do not require winter protection.



The above cut shows how the average shrub or Rugosa Rose should be pruned back before planting, removing about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the top and making fresh cuts at ends of roots.

Prune all early flowering shrubs and roses after they have finished blooming. Late flowering shrubs and roses the following spring.

AMELIE GRAVERAUX

Large purple red, double and fragrant.

BLANC DE COUBERT

Large double, white bloom, compact growth.

BELLE POITEVINE

Clusters of double pink over a long period.

RED GROOTENDORST

Large clusters of small bright crimson bloom all summer long.

PINK GROOTENDORST

Large clusters of small pink bloom all summer long.

ROSA RUBRA

Crimson foliage, pink single flowers.

CONRAD F. MEYERS

Silvery pink, early bloomer, sweet scented.

HANSA

Double red, attractive, rich green foliage.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON

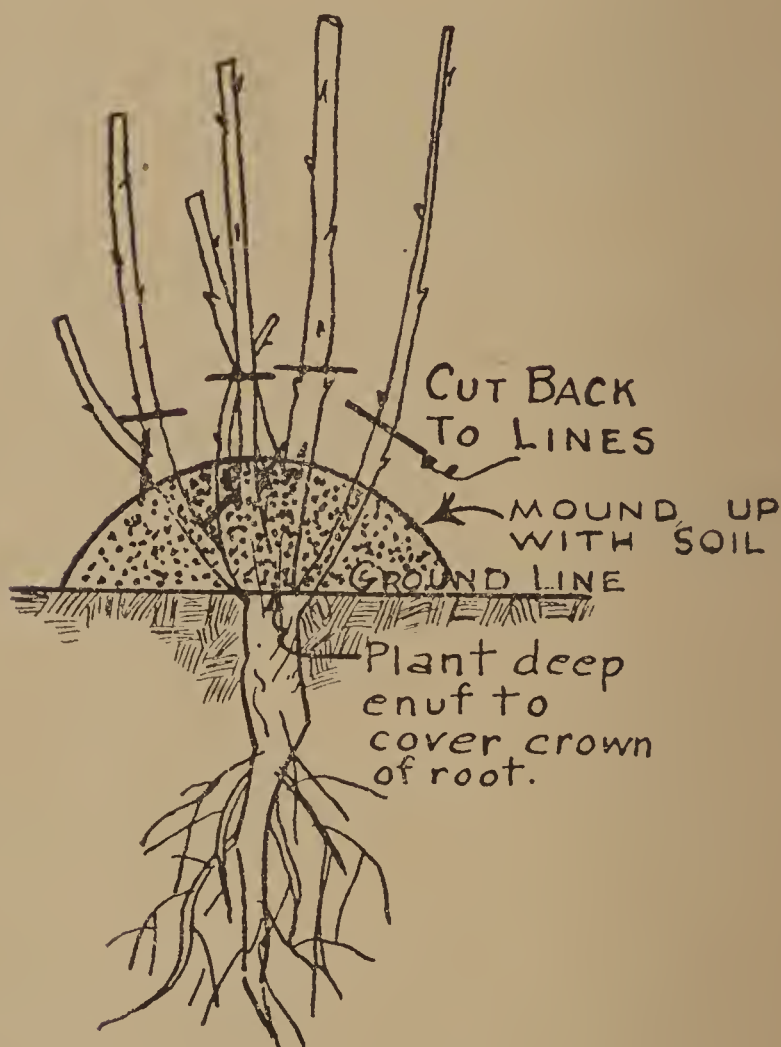
Double, white, free bloomer.

AGNES

Double yellow, fragrant.

HYBRID PERPETUAL and TEA ROSES

Plant in rich, well drained soil. Protect in winter by covering of soil. These roses bloom all summer. Roses require plenty of sun.



Cut back as soon as planted as per above cut. Remove mound of soil two weeks after planting. Keep watered.

VARIETIES

American Beauty—Cerise red, very popular
General Jacquimnot—Dark red garden rose.
Gruss an Teplitz—Brilliant deep red, with
crimson sheen.

Red Radiance—Bright rosy red.
Sunburst—Rich yellow, orange shaded.
Frau Karl Druschki—Large, pure white.
K. A. Victoria—Pure pearly white.
Madam Plantier—Pure white.
Mrs. John Laing—Double soft pink.
Magna Charta—Bright pink.
Paul Neyron—Large rose pink.
Hugonis—Hardy yellow, small flowers.
Persian Yellow—Hardy yellow, large flowers.

CLIMBING ROSES

Planting instructions same as for Hybrid
Tea Roses.

VARIETIES

White Dorothy Perkins—Pure white, free
bloomer.
Pink Dorothy Perkins—Shell pink, free
bloomer.
Paul's Scarlet—Large, vivid scarlet.
Crimson Rambler—Scarlet crimson.
Excelsa—Clear red.
Dr. Van Fleet—Pink.

CLIMBING VINES

VARIETIES

Engelman Creeper—Clings to Stucco, brick or stone, very hardy, will grow in shade or sun.

Halls Japanese Honeysuckle—Yellow fragrant flowers, good ground cover. Semi-hardy.

Bittersweet—Red berries in fall. For house decorations. Hardy, shade or sun.

American Ivy—Fine for covering fences, thick foliage. Hardy, shade or sun.

Clematic Paniculata—White, flowering, requires winter protection, sun.

Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle — Orange scarlet flowers, rich foliage. Hardy, shade or sun.

Matrimony Vine—Purple flowers followed by bright red fruit. Semi-hardy, sun.

Purple Wisteria—Purple flowers, requires winter protection, sun.

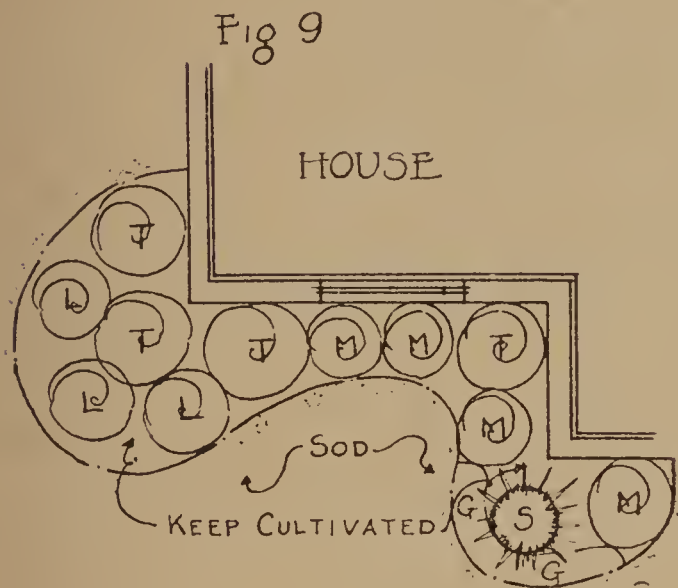
Clematis Jackmanii—Very showy purple flowers. Requires protection, sun.

Clematis Henryi—White, showy flowers. Requires protection, sun.

Clematis Ed. Andrae—Red bloom. Requires protection, sun.

FLOWERING SHRUBS

Refer to sheet attached to back page of this booklet for varieties and their adaptability, size, blooming period, etc. Page No. 38



Above Cut:—T signifies tall growing shrubs. Plant four feet apart and 30 inches from foundation. Variety that could be used (*Spirea Vanhoutii*).

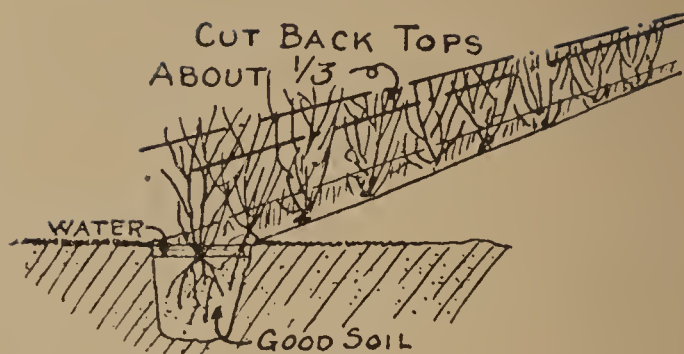
M — Medium growing shrubs, three feet apart and two feet from wall or $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet from tall shrubs. Variety suggested (*Spirea Frobelii*)

L — Low facing shrubs, 2 feet apart and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet from tall shrubs. Suggested variety (*Japanese Barberry*)

S — Specimen Evergreen or Shrub. Varieties suggested (*Silver Cedar* or *Syringea Virginalis*)

G — Tulips followed by dwarf petunias.

HEDGES



Dig a trench from 15 to 18 inches wide and about as deep for most sizes of hedge plants. For a thick sheared hedge plant from 9 to 12 inches apart. For a screen to grow natural and not sheared, the same hedge plants should be placed $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart.

Keep hedge sheared back frequently and it will branch out and become thick.

Best varieties for tall sheared hedges, or tall natural screens —

Buckthorn, Caragana, Tartarian Honey-suckle, Russian Olive, Purple Lilac.

Best varieties for medium sized, sheared hedges, or natural screens —

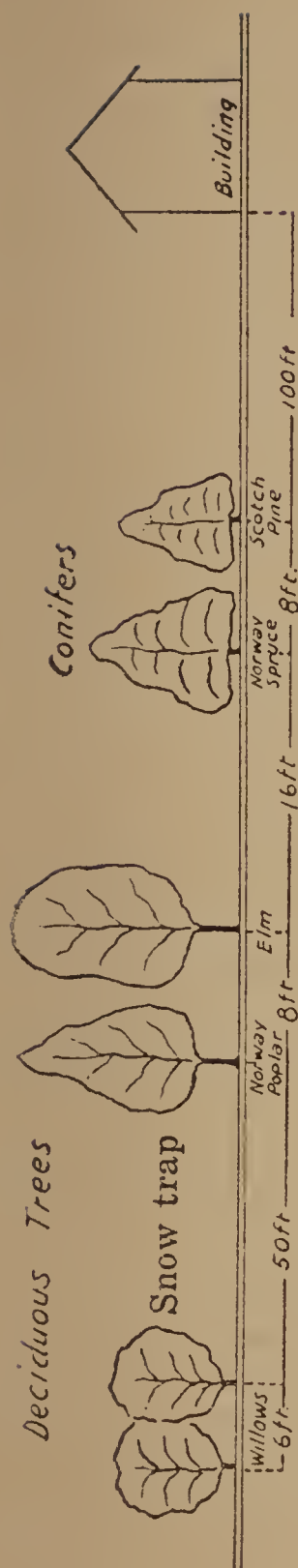
Cotoneaster, Spirea Vanhoutii, Red Dogwood, Hansa Rugosa Roses.

Best varieties for low, sheared hedges, or natural screens —

Japanese Barberry, Alpine Currant, Spirea Frobelii.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

Follow directions in pruning the same as fruit trees, except that you will want more height where limbs start on most shade trees. Lombardy Poplars and Bolleana leave all limbs from the ground up, simply cutting about $\frac{1}{2}$ off of each one and watching your distribution of the limbs around the tree so that they will be evenly placed.



27 Cross section showing the use of willows, as a snow catch, and the open space for the snow trap.

By using the above system of planting you are insured of a satisfactory windbreak. Willows or Chinese Elm, are the best for a snow catch; as to the other varieties, there are deciduous trees as the boxelder, ash, soft maple, and poplars that can be used. The evergreens, best for windbreaks, are the Arbor Vitae, pines and spruces. Most any of these varieties can be used and selected as to adaptability to the soil and climate.

WINDBREAKS

Pulverize the soil thoroughly, plow trenches for the rows, and set trees in zig-zag formation. Continue cultivation thruout the summer.

Important Information to Drought Areas:—

Keep low and spreading by removing central leaders when trees are young. Low spreading trees do not require as much moisture as tall ones. Tall headed trees during a drought period are more apt to dry out in the tops, as it requires more moisture to force sap up to the foliage.

ASH AMERICAN

The very hardiest tree, suitable to dry soils on the prairie. Straight and clean for lawn, windbreak or park planting. Will grow 60 to 70 ft. high.

BOXELDER

A fast growing tree for wood lots, very hardy, grows any place, from 40 to 50 feet high.

SILVER MAPLE

Fast growing, hardy and clean, attractive tree. 50 to 60 feet high.

NORWAY POPLAR

For making a fast growth this tree is the best, for windbreaks, screens, and wood lots.

LOMBARDY POPLAR

A tall, spike-like tree, grows not over 8 ft. wide and 40 to 50 feet tall. As an accent or for screening purposes it gives quick results.

LAUREL LEAF WILLOW

Upright growing tree with glossy green leaves. 25 to 30 feet.

GOLDEN WILLOW

Branches of a golden yellow, very picturesque in winter time. 30 to 35 feet.

CHINESE ELM

A new and valuable tree from Asia. Thick growing, bushy, and holds its foliage late in the fall. Grows fast and adapted to poor soils and dry conditions. 30 to 40 feet.

AMERICAN ELM

Graceful arching, wide spreading tree, most popular for street and lawn planting. Permanent and tough. 60 to 70 feet.

HACKBERRY

A very clean, tough, long lived tree, with rough bark. Foilage resembles the elm. 50 to 60 feet.

SILVER LEAF POPLAR

Fast growing, attractive tree, with silver foliage and gray bark. 40 to 50 feet.

BLACK WALNUT

Grows slowly to immense size. Wood and nuts of high commercial value. 40 to 50 ft.

BOLLEANA POPLAR

Upright columnar growth, gray green bark, glossy green leaves with silver underneath. 40 to 50 feet.

BUTTERNUT

Has tropical appearance and bears large nutritious fruit. 40 to 50 feet.

NIOBE WEEPING WILLOW

Golden bark and graceful branches that sweep the ground. 25 to 30 feet.

AMERICAN WHITE BIRCH

Attractive in groups among other trees. Grayish white bark. 30 to 40 feet.

AMERICAN LINDEN

One of our best shade trees, large leaves, fast growing and clean. 40 to 50 feet.

NORWAY MAPLE

A handsome lawn and shade tree, forming a perfect rounded head of broad dark green leaves. 40 to 50 feet.

SUGAR OR HARD MAPLE

Forms a dense oval head of dark green leaves. Brilliant fall colorations. 50 to 60 ft.

MOUNTAIN ASH

White flowers in May, followed by bright orange-red berries. 25 to 30 feet..

HORSE CHESTNUT

White flowers in May that stand up like candles. 25 to 30 feet. .

SCHWADLER'S MAPLE

Leaves are bright reddish-purple in spring, toning to a deep purplish green later. Very ornamental. 25 to 30 feet.

SCARLET OAK

A superb and very distinct tree with pleasing bright green foliage, changing to deep red in autumn. 40 to 50 feet.

CUT LEAF WEEPING BIRCH

A graceful, drooping tree with silver-white bark and fine cut leaf foliage. 25 to 30 feet.

EVERGREENS

Do not expose the roots of an evergreen to the air at any time. Do not prune them when planting. Pruning should be done when tree is established, early in April. All evergreens can be top pruned to develop their shape and keep them thick and uniform, by

pinching off terminal buds on branches extending out too far. All the evergreens we list are hardy in Minnesota..

HOW TO PLANT EVERGREENS



DIG HOLE A FOOT LARGER THAN
THE BALL OF EARTH

SET TREE A TRIFLE
LOWER THAN IT
STOOD IN THE
NURSERY

ROLL BACK
BURLAP OR
CUT OFF



FILL GOOD TOP SOIL UP
AROUND BALL AND PACK
OR SETTLE WITH WATER

FILL HOLE WITH SOIL. PACK FIRMLY
AND MULCH WITH STRAW

Do not try to remove burlap, simply loosen and pull back from the trunk. Pack soil firmly when it is placed in hole. Plant not over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deeper than tree stood in nursery.

THE PINES

What is the secret the pine trees know,
That keeps them whispering, soft and low?
All day long in the breezes swaying,
What can it be they are always saying?

—Jennie G. Clarke.

AUSTRIAN PINE

Foliage deep, rich green. Compact grower and resistant to the trying conditions of city planting. 40 to 50 feet.

MUGHO PINE

"Short and stout and round about," this pine by pruning can be kept within a very small space. Deep green foliage, does well in shade and suitable for all purposes. 4 to 5 feet.

PONDEROSA PINE

Considered best pine for prairie planting, leaves 5 to 11 inches long. 50 to 60 feet.

SCOTCH PINE

Fastest growing pine, foliage light green. Very hardy and can be grown on almost any type of soil. 50 to 60 feet.

WHITE PINE

A soft needle pine, fast growing and beautiful appearance. 80 to 100 feet.

THE SPRUCE

"Old Man," cried a fellow passing near,
"You are wasting your strength with planting here.

Your Journey will end with the ending day,
And you never again will pass this way.
You have crossed the chasm deep and wide,
Why plant a tree at eventide?"

And the planter raised his old gray head,
"Good friend, on the path I have come," he said,

"There followeth after me today
A youth whose feet will pass this way.
He has not come to the twilight dim,
Good friend, I am planting a tree for him."

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

The king of the evergreen family. We list this tree in color from green to deep blue. The blue color is a powdery substance that forms on the needles, giving the tree a blue color. This tree should be planted universally, and for best coloring requires sun. 35 to 40 feet.

BLACK HILLS SPRUCE

Compact and bushy in growth, very hardy, and foliage varies from green to a bluish tint, of a bright fresh color. 25 to 40 feet.

NORWAY SPRUCE

Fastest growing Spruce, foliage deep green, suitable for windbreaks and screens. 50 to 60 feet.

WHITE SPRUCE

Will grow as far north as the Arctic circle. Matures into a graceful, tall, impressive tree. Foliage bluish green. 40 to 50 feet.

THE JUNIPERS (Cedars)

SILVER CEDAR

Bright silvery green foliage that holds its color throughout the year. Compact and of pyramidal type. 12 to 15 feet.

Our types are drouth resistant and selected for landscape planting.

PFITZERS JUNIPER

A graceful, bushy, low spreading evergreen, suitable for foundation plantings. Stands shade and the city's dust and soot. 6 to 8 foot spread.

SAVIN JUNIPER

A low branching, thick and heavily clothed with short, tufted foliage. Dark green at all times of the season. 2 to 3 feet high, spread, 6 feet.

ANDORA JUNIPER

A new low growing, spreading dwarf type. Silver green in spring, silvery purple in fall. Grows from 15 to 18 inches high and will spread 6 to 8 feet.

PYRAMIDAL JUNIPER (Red Cedar)

A very hardy variety, adapted to poor soils. Spring color dark green, turning to purple in winter. Our type is the northern pyramidal form, best suited to landscape plantings. 20 to 25 feet.

THE FIR

DOUGLAS FIR

A very hardy, conical growing tree with soft, fragrant bluish-green foliage. 40 to 50 feet.

CONCOLOR FIR

Withstands heat and drought, foliage soft and blue color. Resembles the Colorado Blue Spruce. A fine specimen tree for the lawn. 25 to 30 feet.

HEMLOCK CANADIAN

Most graceful evergreen, prefers a cool, moist, shady spot. Soft and delicate foliage. 20 to 25 feet.

THE ARBORVITAE

AMERICAN ARBORVITAE

A native evergreen with soft, lacy, fan-shaped foliage. Bushy at bottom, tapering to the top. Stands trimming well. 20 to 25 feet.

PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE

An attractive, solid pyramid of soft green that retains its outline without shearing. 15 to 20 feet.

GLOBE ARBORVITAE

A dwarf compact little evergreen that grows naturally into a ball-like form. 3 to 4 feet.

SIBERIAN ARBORVITAE

Rich green leaves; a short, thick, broad pyramidal form. 6' to 8 feet.

DOUGLAS GOLDEN ARBORVITAE

A broad, bushy, pyramidal, with golden foliage. 6 to 8 feet.

DISTANCES APART TO PLANT

There are 43,560 square feet to the acre. Divide this amount by the number of square feet required by each plant, to determine the number of plants per acre.

	Feet Apart	Trees or Plants per acre
Apples and Crabs	20x30	73
Plums and Cherries	16x20	136
Raspberries, red, in hedge row system	2x6	3,630
Raspberries, hill system	5x5	1,743
Strawberries	1x4	10,890
Rhubarb	3x6	2,240
Forest Trees, woodlot	10x10	436
Evergreens, woodlot	12x12	302

HELPFUL INFORMATION ABOUT HARDY SHRUBS

Common Name	Color of Bloom	Height	Time of Flowering	Color of Foliage	Habit of Growth	For Shade or Sun
Almond Flowering	Pink or White	4-5 ft.	May	Glossy Green	Spreading	Sun
Barberry Japanese	Yellow	2-3 ft.	June-July	Dark Green	Spreading	Either
Barberry Red Leaf	Yellow	2-3 ft.	June-July	Dark Purple	Spreading	Sun
Caragana	Yellow	10-12 ft.	June	Light Green	Erect	Either
Cotoneaster	Pinkish	5-7 ft.	June	Dark Glossy Green	Erect	Either
Buckthorn	White	10-15 ft.	July	Dark Green	Erect	Either
Currant Alpine	Yellow	3-4 ft.	June	Medium Green	Compacta	Either
Currant Yellow Flowering	Yellow	5-8 ft.	May	Light Green	Spreading	Shade
Bechtels Flowering Crab	Pink	10-12 ft.	June	Green	Erect	Sun
Dogwood Red Bark	White	6-10 ft.	June	Green	Spreading	Shade
Dogwood Variegated	White	4-6 ft.	June	Green, edged with white	Spreading	Sun
Dogwood Yellow Bark	White	4-6 ft.	June	Light Green	Spreading	Sun
Burning Bush Winged	White	6-8 ft.	June	Dark Green	Medium	Either
Cranberry High Bush	White	8-10 ft.	June	Dark Green	Erect	Either
Elder Cut Leaf	White	6-8 ft.	June	Light Green	Spreading	Either
Elder Golden	White	6-8 ft.	June	Golden	Spreading	Sun
Hawthorn	White	10-12 ft.	May	Dark Green	Erect	Sun
Hydrangea Arborescens	White	3-4 ft.	July, August	Green	Spreading	Shade
Hydrangea P. G.	White to Pink	4-5 ft.	August, Sept.	Green	Erect	Sun
Honeysuckle Tartarian	White, Pink or Red	7-10 ft.	June	Green	Erect	Either
Honeysuckle Morrows	Cream	4-6 ft.	June	Green	Spreading	Either
Lilac Common	Purple or white	12-15 ft.	May	Dark Green	Spreading	Sun
Lilac French	(many colors)	6-12 ft.	May, June	Dark Green	Spreading	Sun
Lilac Persian	Purple or white	8-12 ft.	May	Green	Spreading	Sun
Lilac Villosa	Pink	8-10 ft.	June	Dark Green	Spreading	Sun
Mock Orange, Sweet Scented	White	10-12 ft.	June	Green	Erect	Either
Mock Orange Double	White	6-8 ft.	June, July	Green	Erect	Sun
Mock Orange Lemoines	White	5-7 ft.	June	Green	Erect	Either
Mock Orange Golden	White	3-5 ft.	June	Golden	Erect	Sun
Potentilla Fruticosa	Yellow	3-4 ft.	July, August	Green	Spreading	Sun
Plum Double Flowering (Prunus Triloba)	Pink	6-8 ft.	May	Dark Green	Spreading	Sun
Plum Purple Leaf	Pink	6-8 ft.	May	Purple	Spreading	Sun
Spirea Arguta	White	4-6 ft.	May	Light Green	Spreading	Sun
Spirea Anthony Waterer	Red	2-3 ft.	All Summer	Green	Spreading	Sun
Spirea Billardii	Pink	4-5 ft.	July, August	Green	Erect	Sun
Spirea Colosa Alba	White	1-2 ft.	All Summer	Green	Spreading	Sun
Spirea Ash Leaf	White	4-6 ft.	July	Light Green	Erect	Shade
Spirea Golden Ninebark	White	6-8 ft.	June	Yellow	Erect	Sun
Spirea Frobelii	Pink	2-4 ft.	All Summer	Green to Red	Spreading	Sun
Spirea Vanhoutii	White	5-6 ft.	May, June	Green	Spreading	Either
Spirea Thunbergii	White	3-4 ft.	April	Light Green	Spreading	Sun
Snowberry Red	Pink	3-4 ft.	July	Green	Spreading	Shade
Snowberry White	Pink	3-4 ft.	July	Light Green	Spreading	Shade
Snowball	White	7-9 ft.	June	Green	Erect	Either
Sumach Smooth	Yellow	6-8 ft.	July	Green to Red	Erect	Either

Helpful Information About Hardy Perennials and Bulbs

Common Name	Color of Bloom	Height	Time of Flowering	For Sun or Shade	Adaptability
Achillea the Pearl	Pure Double White	1-2 ft.	June to Sept.	Sun	Border Plant
Anchusa (Dropmore)	Rich Gentian Blue	4-5 ft.	June & July	Sun	Background
Baby's Breath	Small White	2-3 ft.	July, Aug.	Sun	Cut Flowers
Canterbury Bell	Rose, Blue & White	2-3 ft.	July	Sun	Biennial
Chinese Lantern	Orange, Seed Pod	18 in.-2 ft.	September	Sun	Winter decoration
Columbine	Blue, red, white, yellow	18 in.-2 ft.	June to Aug.	Shade	Rockery
Coreopsis	Golden Yellow	18 in.-2 ft.	June to Oct.	Sun	Cutting
Digitalis (Foxglove)	Rose, Pink & Blue	4-5 ft.	July	Sun	Background
Giant White Daisy	White	4-5 ft.	Aug., Sept.	Sun	Cutting and Background
Gaillardia	Red to Crimson Yellow	18 in.-2 ft.	June to Oct.	Sun	Cutting
Golden Glow	Double Yellow	5-6 ft.	Aug., Sept.	Sun	Background
Hibiscus	Red, White or Pink	4-5 ft.	Aug., Sept.	Sun	Background
Hollyhocks	Red, white, pink, yellow	5-7 ft.	July, Aug.	Sun	Background
Larkspur (Delphinium)	Light and Dark Blue	3-4 ft.	June to Oct.	Sun	Cutting
Lily of the Valley	Pure White	8-10 inches	May, June	Shade	Border Plant
Monarda	Bright Red	2-3 ft.	June to Sept.	Part Shade	Aromatic Foliage
New England Asters	Pink, Purple, Lavender	4-5 ft.	Sept., Oct.	Sun	Background
Platycodon (Balloon Flower)	Blue, White	18 in.-2 ft.	June to Sept.	Sun	Rockery
Oriental Poppy	Scarlet	2-3 ft.	June to Sept.	Sun	Accent
Pyrethrum Hybrids	Pink, Rose, Red	2-3 ft.	May, June	Sun	Cutting
Sedum Spectabilis	Rosy Red	18 inches	Aug., Sept.	Shade	Rockery
Sedum Acre	Yellow	4-6 inches	June, July	Shade	Rockery
Soapwort	Pink	18 in.-2 ft.	July, Aug.	Shade	Rockery
Shasta Daisy	White	18 inches	June	Sun	Rockery
Sweet William	Red, White, Pink	6-12 inches	May, June	Sun	Rockery
Boltonia	White	4-5 ft.	August	Sun'	Background
Veronica	Blue	18 in.-2ft.	Aug., Sept.	Sun	Cutting
Yucca	White	3-4 ft.	July	Shade	Rockery
German Iris	White, Blue, Purple, Yellow, Pink, Bronze	2-3 ft.	June	Shade	Universal
Dwarf Pumila Iris	Purple	6 inches	April	Shade	Border
Bleeding Heart	Rose Crimson	18 inches	April, May	Shade	Cutting
Phlox	Red, Lavender, White, and Pink	2-3 ft.	July, Aug.	Sun	Group Plantings
Phlox Subulata	Pink	4-6 inches	April, May	Shade or Sun	Ground Cover
Peonies	Double, Red, White, Pink and Yellow	18-30 inches	June	Sun	Universal
Auratum Lily	White, Spotted	3 feet	July, Aug.	Sun	Borders
Elegans Lily	Orange Red	18 inches	July	Part Shade	Borders
Regal Lily	White and Striped	2½ feet	July	Sun	Borders
Rubrum Lily	Blush Pink Spotted	2 feet	Aug., Sept.	Sun	Borders
Flava Lily (Day Lily)	Blue	12-18 inches	July	Shade	Borders
Hemerocallis	Rich Orange	2-3 ft.	June, July	Shade	Cutting
Tiger Lily	Bright Orange	3 feet	July, Aug.	Shade	Cutting
Tulips (Bulbs)	All colors	12 in.-3 ft.	April	Part Shade and Sun	Cutting
Crocus (Bulbs)	Blue, Purple, Violet	6-12 in.	April	Sun or part Shade	Border
Daffodils (Bulbs)	White, Yellow	12-18 in.	April	Part Shade	Cutting
Hyacinths (Bulbs)	Yellow, Pink, Blue	8-12 in.	April	Sun	Border

